

NEW QUARTERS

WHO? WHERE?

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title  
INSURANCE,  
REAL ESTATE  
AND  
Conveyancing Office.

Now on the corner E.  
Main and Water Sts.—  
Room recently occu-  
pied by W. J. Brown,  
Druggist.

October 28, 1876—d.

RUFUS C. CROCKER  
No. 9 WATER ST.,  
SELLS THE—



—ALSO THE—

**ROTARY!**  
Which is a positively the TWO BEST SOLT  
COAL BASE BURNERS in the market?

He has also a full and complete line of

**HEATING**

—AND—

**COOKING STOVES!**

Hardware,  
Nails, Glass,  
Etc., Etc.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Sept. 1, 1876—dawt.

**Administrator's Notice**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the  
aforesaid Administrator of the estate  
of Stanford B. Ayers, deceased, late of  
Macon county, Ill., will attend before  
the County Clerk, at the County Courthouse  
of this county, on MONDAY, the 6th day of Jan-  
uary, A. D. 1876, for the purpose of settling  
and adjusting all claims against the estate  
of said deceased, and for the payment of all  
monies due him, and for the distribution of  
any balance remaining in the estate.

W. M. MCKINLEY,  
Administrator.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 11, 1876—dawt.

—Cured Hams!

Always on hand. We sell  
choice stock.

—LARD

LEASALE AND RETAIL.

Stock always on hand.

—JAMES

LOCK HOSPITAL

Cor. FRANKLIN & WASHINGTON

STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the state for

the purpose of giving the best

possible treatment

to the sick.

—LAW

—LAW</p

1876.

Tino in its flight has brought us to the opening of another year, and while every year is a proper subject upon which to moralize, the advent of 1876 has to Americans a significance far greater than attaches to ordinary anniversaries of this nature. It has been truthfully observed that a century is but a short period in the lifetime of a nation, and yet what wonderful events have been written in the history of the United States, which now enters upon its centennial year! The Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the federal constitution, the birth of a nation now numbered among the greatest powers of the earth—all those mighty events are not yet a century old. And as the American—with a pride that is pardonable—attempts to name over the notable epochs of the century, what mighty events come thronging to the mind! He sees the thirteen infant colonies, with a population of three millions, expanded into thirty-seven states and twelve territories, with a population of nearly fifty millions! He sees the lumbering stage coach and the sleepy flatboat superseded by the railway car and the fast-sailing steamer, while messages of love, business and politics are no longer entrusted to the equestrian and his saddle bags, but are flashed from one side of our vast domain to the other, upon the wings of the lightning, and traverse the depths of the ocean with the same rapidity. In every department of industry he sees the same rapid strides, and is struck with amazement when he considers the mighty changes which have been wrought in the short space of a hundred years.

But if he turns from the material world to the less tangible realms of ideality, and reflects upon the revolutions which have overthrown public sentiment and created new theories in art, science, politics and social customs, he is confronted by the same gigantic changes, and made to wonder still more at the versatility of American genius. It would be foreign to the purpose of this article to enter into any dissertation upon the progress of the arts and sciences upon this continent, but it would be like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out, to dilate upon the first century of the Republic and say naught upon the subject of that stupendous revolution which resulted in the emancipation and enfranchisement of a race. And while the changes which peace accomplish are not to be made light of, it must still be confessed that it requires the bitter experience of war to eradicate prejudices which have grown and strengthened through generations. The abolition of human slavery in the United States, while a glorious spectacle on account of its inherent justice, was rendered still more majestic by reason of the proof it affords of the rapidity with which people in this age are brought to conclusions opposite to those that have generally obtained through long years of precedent. Hideous as the idea of human bondage now appears, we had become familiar with it in all its phases, and its political power and influence had become so great that it was interwoven with all our social ideas and had become, as it were, a part of our very being.

The willingness of the majority, therefore, to wipe it out at a single stroke, proves that the public thought and the public conscience move with as much celerity in these days as do the more material forces of our civilization. The will to do what is right, to do what is just, to do what is good, is the most potent force in the world. The abolition of slavery is but an example of the rapidity with which the American people move in their undertakings, no matter what department of life may be under consideration.

Time will not permit, in the brief space of a single article, even the most casual reference to a tithe of the notable events of the century, but no one can reflect upon the written and unwritten history of these first hundred years without feeling a thrill of satisfaction and pride over the mere privilege of living in an age that has been so fruitful in mighty results. We have good and valid grounds for rejoicing. We are justified in the pride we feel, for all around us are the evidences that we are working out our destiny with a degree of success which challenges the admiration of the world, and though mistakes and blunders have not always been avoided, the ease with which they have been remedied only serves to es-

tabish the more convincing proof of our matchless resources, our unequalled capacities for accomplishing grand results, and our manifest destiny as a great people.

Let us, then, rejoice in our prosperity; let us be glad on account of our vigor and promise, resolving that the second century of the Republic shall not be behind the first in those things which go to make up a great nation.

The monotony of existence in Boston is being varied just now by a spurt of excitement over the discovery of a Frenchman who is turning his Masonic knowledge to profitable account. He gathered together a number of printers, pressmen, dog-fanciers and others, and organized a Masonic lodge without observing the formality of applying to the Grand Lodge for a charter. He communicated to his pupils a number of the grips, signs, pass words, etc., and charged them at the rate of \$10 each. As his pupils numbered somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty or sixty, his profits were considerable compared with the amount of labor expended. He has been arrested, but threatens to expose the whole outfit of Masonry if he is prosecuted.

TURKEY has peculiar postal arrangements. Distribution of letters is something unknown in that country. The mail carrier simply takes his bag into a large hall, empties its contents into a large flat basket, opens the door to the public, retires to a corner with his pipe, and the scruples of the people for letters begin, everybody making a rush for the flat basket. The rates of postage are based on the distance traversed, no eight cents for the first hundred hours, sixteen cents for two hundred, and so on.

A PAINFUL rumor disturbed the society of the London Geographical Society last week, to the effect that the daring Stanley was lying very low, having been kicked in the stomach by an ostrich. It seems that he had observed the bird standing with its head thrust into the ground. As it did not withdraw it at his approach, he concluded that the situation was the result of an accident. Accordingly in the kindness of his heart and stirred by an infinite pity, he caught hold of the poor thing's tail, and endeavored by a series of gentle jolts to extricate it from its dilemma. It was while he was engaged in this noble effort that the reckless bird suddenly lifted its foot and violently planted it beneath the explorer's diaphragm.

WHAT MAY NOT THE FUTURE ACCOMPLISH!

Sir J. Hawkshaw, in a lecture before the British Association, gives the following hint to those seeking new inventions and discoveries.

The marvelous progress of the last two generations should make everyone cautious about predicting the future.

Of engineering works it may be said their practicability or impracticability is often determined by other elements than the inherent difficulty in the works themselves. Greater works than any yet achieved remain to be accomplished—not perhaps, yet awhile. Society may not yet require them, the world could not at present afford to pay for them. The progress of engineering works, if we consider it, and the expenditure upon them, has already been in our time prodigious. One hundred and sixty thousand miles of railway alone, put into figures at £20,000 per mile, amounts to £3,200,000,000 sterling; 100,000 miles of telegraph at £100 per mile, and £100,000,000 more for sea canals, docks, harbors, water and sand works constructed in the same period, and we get the enormous sum of £3,310,000,000 sterling expended in one generation and a half on what may undoubtedly be called useful works.

The wealth of nations may be impaired by expenditures on luxuries and war; it cannot be diminished by expenditures on such works as these. As to the future, we know we cannot create a force, we can, and no doubt still greatly improve the application of those with which we are acquainted. What are called inventions can do no more than this, yet how much every day is being done by new machines and instruments. The telescope extended our vision of distant worlds. The spectrometer has outstripped that instrument by extending our powers of analysis to regions as remote. Need we try to extend our vision further? Our present knowledge, compared to what is unknown even in physics, is infinitesimal. We may never discover a new force—yet who can tell?

Some of the correspondents are now industriously engaged in getting up a row between the President and Secretary Fish. But there is not the slightest hope for success in the venture. The President and Mr. Fish are in the most hearty accord on all public matters, and though the latter gentleman has been a little conservative on the Spanish question, there is a very general impression that his policy will give peace to Cuba, even if it should not immediately give Cuba to the United States.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.  
Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.

Boss Hesing Charged with Frauds, and Bonded \$50,000.

Heavy Snow in the Far West—Mails Stopped.

The New Year Welcomed with Great Joy.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Mr. A. C. Hesing, leader of the Opposition party, and candidate for county treasurer at the last election, and manager of the *Stouts Zeitung*, was waited upon this afternoon by a Deputy of the U. S. Marshal, with a warrant, arrested and taken before the U. S. Commissioner, Phil. Hesing, on the charge of conspiracy, to defraud the revenue of the United States, in connection with the whisky ring.

The commissioner fixed his bail at \$50,000, which he furnished. Hormann Rastor, the editor of the *Stouts Zeitung*, and Washington Hesing, son of the accused, becoming his bondsmen.—After the execution of the bond to the satisfaction of the Assistant U. S. Dist. Attorney Burke, Mr. Hesing was liberated, to appear for trial before the U. S. Court when wanted.

Ex-police Supt. Rehm was also arrested, and gave bonds in same amount. J. H. Miller, the retiring county treasurer, and Jacob Minty, formerly deputy collector, were both likewise arrested, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000 each. General allegation is conspiracy to defraud revenue laws and violation of the same. What have Messrs. Tilden, Thurman, and Bayard to say about this?—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Like, the Jeweler, is agent for the sale of the best brands of American watches.

A Splendid Stock of Blankets and Flannels, at Linn & Scruggs'.

RUCHES, all kinds, at the 40-Cent Store.

I Offer for the Holidays, a lot of my Imported Pattern Hats and bonnets, at great reduction of former prices.

THEO. A. GEHRMANN.

Leave orders for Downing's carriage line at Snyder & Gage's drug store.

Dec. 4-dft.

Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Nubians,

Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Corsets—cheap

or there over, on sale now at

11-dft. THEO. A. GEHRMANN.

Trotter Sets and Vases, at the 40-Cent Store.

15-dft.

SIDE LACE SHOES,

in Ladies', Misses and CHILDREN'S,

in great variety, at the store of

L. J. FERRISS.

22-dft.

Choice Dairy Butter, at

24-dft. SYLVESTER BROS.

Glassware, all kinds, at the 40-Cent Store.

15-dft.

Genuine Seal Skin Furs, in muffins,

boas and sashes; also Mink Furs, in

great variety and cheap, at

oct 7-dft. Linn & Scruggs'.

Fancy Chairs, large and small, for

Christians presents; Ottomans, etc., at

Asbury's, opera block.

18-dft w 1.

Call at Linn & Scruggs' for Ribbons

and Hamburg Edging 21-dawft.

Prescott & Co. have the largest assort-

ment of Concert Harps ever brought to

our city.

18-dft w 1.

Everything that is now and desirable

in Pompadours, Panniers and Bus-

ties, at Linn & Scruggs'.

oct 7-dft.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, at

24-dft SYLVESTER BROS.

The Expense of conducting Linn &

Scruggs' business requires a smaller per-

centage on amount of sales than any dry

goods house in the United States.

oct 7-dft w 1.

PIKE, the Jeweler, keeps the best

Spectacles in the city, and sells them at

a reasonable price.

[sept 1-dm]

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN MOUN-

TELL COUNTY IS FOR RENT FOR A

Term of Three Years.

It contains 500 acres, one-half in grass and

one-half under cultivation; good house

and outbuildings, stable, etc., ever-living

water, and a sheltered, well-drained

lot two miles west of Bethany Station,

and one mile west of Sullivan. Will be

let for \$1000 per year, and for a term of

three years.

Also for the coming summer, or season

will be rented.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Revenue

agent Brown and deputy Collector

Springer, acting under orders of reve-

nue-supervisor Matthews, to-day, seized

the distillery of the Illinois distill-

ing Company, formerly known as the

Northwestern Distilling Company,

and the largest house of

the kind now running, its full ca-

acity being 2,000 barrels per day.

It is owned and run by Edward E.

Lawrence, James F. Valentine and

John Robinson. There were on hand

2,000 barrels of liquor at the time of

the seizure, and has by inventory,

showed the worth of the distillery to be

about \$120,000.

1,000 ACRES

OF BLUE GRASS PASTURE,

In Shady and Mountainous coun-

ties, for a term of 20, 40 or 60 years.

W. H. TURNER,

Todd's, Polk, Shelby Co., Ill.

Dec. 10-11—w 1.

ISAAC D. JENNINGS,

Sheriff, Macon County

Dec. 10-11—w 1.

NEW GOOD

Smith's Opera House!

M. W. HANLEY, Manager.

One Night Only—Saturday, Jan. 1st.

Unprecedented Attraction!

The Original

HARRIGAN & HART,

With their

GRAND COMBINATION!

—and the—

GALLANT 69th,

OF NEW YORK,

Having concluded their highly successful

engagement at Williams' Theatre

and the Auditorium, their



